United Nations

ICCD/CRIC(13)/3

Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCCD

Distr.: General
13 January 2015

Original: English

Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
Thirteenth session
Bonn, 25–27 March 2015
Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda
Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Policy framework

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: policy framework

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 2 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Policy framework. It analyses the three performance indicators for this objective from a global and regional perspective. More detailed statistical information at subregional level can be found in the annex to this document.

The document offers some conclusions and recommendations on the status of activities relating to policy frameworks for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the target relating to this objective.

GE.15-00352

1500352

Please recycle

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–3	3
II.	Performance indicator CONS-O-5: Number of countries having finalized the formulation/revision of national action programmes aligned to The Strategy	4–18	3
	A. Global analysis	5–12	3
	B. Regional analysis	13–18	5
III.	Performance indicator CONS-O-6: Number of partnership agreements established between developed country Parties, United Nations agencies/intergovernmental organizations and affected country Parties	19–26	6
	Global analysis	22–26	7
IV.	Performance indicator CONS-O-7: Number of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation	27–50	7
	A. Global analysis	28–35	8
	B. Regional analysis	36–50	10
V.	Conclusions	51–55	12
VI.	Recommendations	56	13
Annex			
	Tables relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 2		14

I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 2 (OO 2) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Policy framework.

2. The first section discusses the state of affairs from a global perspective for each of the three performance indicators pertaining to this OO (see chapters II, III and IV below) and links information submitted in 2014 with that of previous reporting, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for the indicators.[1] The trend analysis is based on information provided by both affected country Parties and developed country Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent section on regional analyses for affected country Parties.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 2 are presented in chapters V and VI at the end of the document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities in view of the achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. Using a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable recommendations to Parties, Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies, as well as relevant organizations, in order to allow for follow-ups on targeted recommendations to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-5: Number of countries having finalized the formulation/revision of national action programmes aligned to The Strategy

4. The indicator measures the performance of affected country Parties in formulating or revising their national action programmes (NAPs) to be aligned with the five OOs of The Strategy. Questions relating to the integration of the NAP into other existing national development and investment plans and policies allow for qualitative assessment.

A. Global analysis

5. The following global target was set for this indicator: by 2014, at least 80 per cent of affected country Parties have formulated/revised their NAP to be aligned to The Strategy.

6. In 2008–2009, there were two NAPs reported as having been aligned to The Strategy or formulated in line with The Strategy.[2]

---

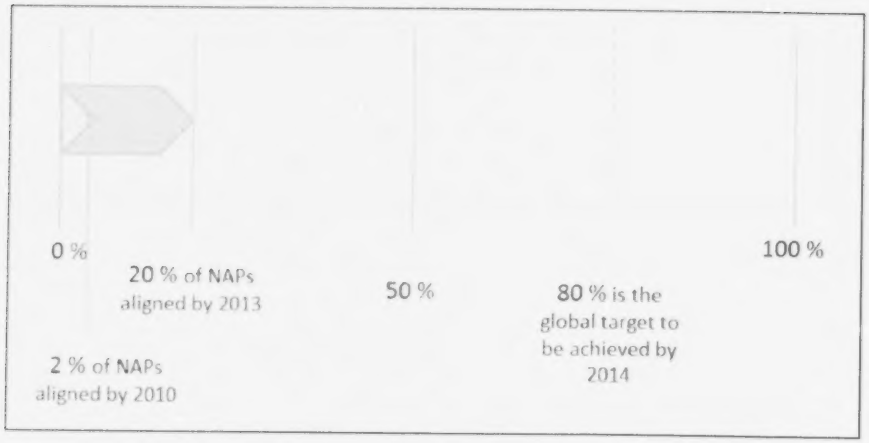
[1] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator depending on whether or not a particular question was responded to by Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established using data submitted on the 2008–2009 biennium.

[2] Or 2.2 per cent (see document ICCD/CRIC(9)/4). As the first reporting process took place close in time to the entry into force of The Strategy and its targets (among them the target that 80% of affected country Parties should align their NAPs by 2014) the baseline was very low.

I. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

Figure 1

Level of achievement of the global target



7. In the 2014 reporting cycle, 31 affected country Parties reported having a NAP aligned to The Strategy. One of the 9 affected country Parties that did not submit their reports in 2014 but did so either in 2010 or in 2012 had an aligned NAP, which brought the total number of affected country Parties having an aligned NAP to 32 at the end of 2013. Currently, there are 168 Parties to the Convention that are affected; in order for the 80 per cent target to be achieved, an additional 102 affected country Parties would need to revise and align their NAP by the end of 2014.

8. Although the countries that have completed the NAP formulation or revision process are three times as many as those who did so by the end of 2011,[3] the global target still seems far out of reach. However, 80 per cent of the affected country Parties [4] (or 92 per cent of the countries entitled to receive Global Environment Facility (GEF) assistance) have secured GEF funding for enabling activities prior to end of the fifth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-5) (June 2014) and have advanced in the process.[5] The majority of the countries who have not completed the alignment exercise yet (64 per cent) have indicated their plans to do so by the end of 2015. According to this information, it is therefore very likely that the exercise will be completed, and global target achieved, although one year later than expected.[6]

9. Only one out of the three subregional reporting entities had a subregional action programme (SRAP) aligned to The Strategy (East Asia). The two subregional entities without an aligned SRAP (Central Africa and Central Asia) do not have a plan yet for going through the alignment process. As the 2014 reporting rate for subregional and regional

[3] 11 affected country Parties had their NAP aligned at the end of 2011.

[4] 133 out of the 144 GEF eligible countries.

[5] See also document ICCD/CRIC(13)/8.

[6] If all countries that plan to align their NAP in the period of 2014–2015 would do so in 2014, 97 per cent of the target would be achieved.

reporting entities is very low, the level of achievement of the target, trends and expectations for SRAPs and regional action programmes were not assessed.[7]

2. Adoption and implementation of national action programmes

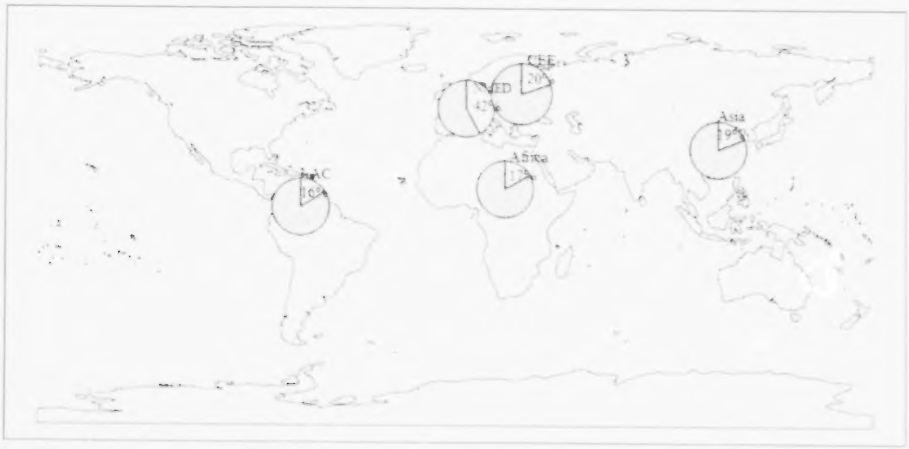
10. Out of the 158 countries that responded to the relevant questions in the template, more than half[8] reported that they implemented the NAP in this reporting period. Taking into consideration that there are only 31 aligned NAPs, it means that there are quite a few NAPs under implementation that are not aligned to The Strategy. In contrast to that, four countries that have already aligned their NAP reported not implementing them.

11. More than one third[9] of the countries that have an aligned NAP did not formally adopt it and 26 countries have integrated their NAP into national development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies. Only 4 countries that did not formally adopt their NAP also did not integrate it. It therefore seems that the formal adoption of the NAP does not prevent it from being included in development and investment plans and sectoral policies.

12. Two out of the three subregional entities reported on implemented SRAPs (East Asia and Central Africa). The only aligned SRAP in East Asia was formally adopted; however, it was not integrated into subregional development planning and relevant subregional sectoral and investment plans and policies.[10]

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2
Level of achievement of the global target by region



[7] Only 3 out of the 14 subregional reporting entities have submitted their reports in 2014.
[8] Or 55 per cent.
[9] Or 36 per cent (out of 158 reporting countries).
[10] Due to the low reporting rate in 2014, this information may not correctly represent the status of the SRAP revision and implementation.

13. A total of 31 affected country Parties [11] out of the 158 that reported on this indicator had aligned their NAP to The Strategy in this reporting period: 9 in Africa,[12] 9 in Asia,[13] 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC),[14] 5 in the Northern Mediterranean, and 3 in Central and Eastern Europe.

1. Africa

14. In Africa, 9 countries[15] have aligned their NAPs. There are 42 countries that plan to align their NAP in 2014–2015. If at least 34 countries do so in 2014, the threshold would be achieved at the regional level.

2. Asia

15. In Asia, 9 countries[16] aligned their NAP and 30 countries plan to do so in the next biennium. Even if all countries do as planned, the target is unlikely to be reached in this region.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

16. In LAC, 5 countries[17] have an aligned NAP. An additional 19 countries plan to go through the alignment process in 2014–2015. Even if this occurs, the region would still be slightly below the target.

4. Northern Mediterranean

17. The Northern Mediterranean region has the highest alignment rate with five countries[18] having completed the process. However, four countries reported not having a plan yet for undertaking the alignment exercise. Hence, it seems unlikely to achieve the target in the current biennium.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

18. Three countries in Central and Eastern Europe[19] have their NAP aligned to The Strategy. If the nine countries that planned to align their NAP complete the process, the target will be achieved.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-6: Number of partnership agreements established between developed country Parties, United Nations agencies/intergovernmental organizations and affected country Parties

19. The indicator measures the existence of policy-enabling environments by quantifying the number of partnership agreements established between affected country Parties and their development partners, particularly developed country Parties. The

[11] Or 20 per cent.
[12] Central Africa is the only subregion where there is no aligned NAP.
[13] Central Asia is the only subregion where there is no aligned NAP.
[14] There is no aligned NAP in the South Cone.
[15] Or 17 per cent (out of the 53 African Parties that reported).
[16] Or 19 per cent (out of the 47 Asian Parties that reported).
[17] Or 16 per cent (out of the 31 LAC Parties that reported).
[18] Or 42 per cent (out of 12 Northern Mediterranean Parties that reported).
[19] Or 20 per cent (out of 15 Central and Eastern European Parties that reported).

assumption is that the higher the number of partnership agreements on which affected country Parties can rely, the higher their chance of gaining access to the resources required to tackle desertification/land degradation and drought.

20. Developed country Parties, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, including the GEF, are requested to report on this performance indicator. Taking into consideration the number of reports received from these entities and the fact that not all of them have reported in full the country names of beneficiaries with whom they engaged in partnership agreements, the result of the analysis is unavoidably incomplete.

21. More detailed information on partnerships and cooperation between affected country Parties and their development partners may be derived from documents ICCD/CRIC(13)/6 and ICCD/CRIC(13)/7 on OOS and financial flows for the implementation of the Convention.

Global analysis

Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

22. The following target was set for this indicator, which refers to affected country Parties: at least two UNCCD-related partnership agreements are active in each affected country Party by 2014.

23. A total of 21 developed country Parties provided data for 2012 and 23 for 2013.

24. Altogether, 29 partnership agreements were reported to be under implementation in 2012 and 50 in 2013; these were established between 13 developed country Parties and 38 affected country Parties (out of which 13 countries were supported more than once), one subregion and three regions (one supported twice). Four agreements were implemented at the global level.

25. Taking into account the above-mentioned difficulty of matching the reported numbers of concluded partnership agreements with the beneficiary countries, the analysis of the achievement of the target and the assessment of trends need to be taken with caution. At the end of 2013, only 23 affected country Parties were reported to have at least two partnership agreements, which represents 16 per cent of the target.[20] By 2010 (baseline), 8 per cent of the target was achieved.

26. With only 10 developed country Parties reporting their intention to establish such agreements in the future, achieving the global target seems very unlikely.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-7: Number of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation

27. The indicator measures the existence of synergistic processes through the number of instruments (i.e. joint planning/programming and/or operational mechanisms) in place which foster the implementation of, or strengthen the mutually reinforcing measures among, the three Rio conventions. The assumption is that the higher the number of enabling instruments in place and supported, the higher the possibility of achieving synergies in implementation. Support provided to such processes is captured through the reports of the

[20] Out of 148 eligible affected country Parties.

developed country Parties, thus indicating the extent to which development partners value synergistic implementation at the national level.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

28. A global target was set for this indicator, namely that by 2014, each affected country Party[21] has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

Figure 3
Level of achievement of the global target

29. In the 2014 reporting cycle, 158 affected country Parties responded to this question: 105[22] have either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanisms(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions.

30. On the assumption that both mechanisms are maintained over the reporting cycles, approximately 67 per cent of the target would have been achieved by the end of 2013. This is less than what was reported in the 2008–2009 reporting leg (baseline).[23] With the technical/financial assistance from only nine developed country Parties planned for the future (less than in 2012–2013), and considering that the progress from previous reporting is very limited, it seems that synergistic efforts are losing momentum and the target may not be reached by the end of 2014.

31. Out of 158 affected country Parties that answered this question, 96[24] implemented joint planning/programming initiatives in the reporting period, 45[25] did not, and the

[21] Currently, there are 168 Parties that consider themselves affected and are entitled to assistance under the Convention.

[22] Or 67 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[23] In 2008–2009, there were 116 synergistic initiatives in 64 affected country Parties. In addition, most of the countries had both types of synergetic initiatives.

[24] Or 61 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[25] Or 28 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

remaining 17[26] did it for only two of the Rio conventions. As for operational mechanisms, out of 157 affected country Parties that answered this question, 91[27] implemented operational mechanisms for joint implementation in the reporting period, 52[28] did not, and 14[29] responded "yes", but for only two of the Rio conventions". All regions have more countries implementing synergetic mechanisms than not.

32. One out of three subregional entities (Central Asia) reported implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions (on the enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders), but no entity has any operational mechanisms that facilitated joint implementation. Entities do not have plans to establish further synergistic instruments.

2. Support provided to affected country Parties

33. Ten developed country Parties provided support to 43 joint planning/programming initiatives in 2012 and 35 such initiatives in 2013, representing a decrease of 19 per cent. In contrast to this, the number of operational mechanisms for joint implementation more than doubled over the reporting years (from 7 operational mechanisms supported in 2012 to 15 such mechanisms in 2013). This support was extended to 53 affected country Parties (out of which 23 were supported more than once), 4 regions (all except Asia) and 5 subregions; 62 per cent of the supported countries were in Africa. No global support was provided. Developed country Parties assisted more than half of those affected country Parties that reported having at least one synergistic instrument in place.

34. The GEF also provided considerable support to affected country Parties for the implementation of synergetic instruments. Through its Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Program under GEF-5, 21 countries (5 in Africa, 12 in Asia and 4 in LAC) and one subregion (Pacific) were supported. The GEF supported all types[30] of joint initiatives and one type of mechanism for joint implementation.

35. Sixteen affected country Parties were supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in accessing GEF resources. UNDP supported only initiatives for the synergistic planning/programming under the three Rio conventions (all types apart from those related to the enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders).

---

[26] Or 11 per cent (out of the 158 Parties that reported).

[27] Or 58 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

[28] Or 33 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

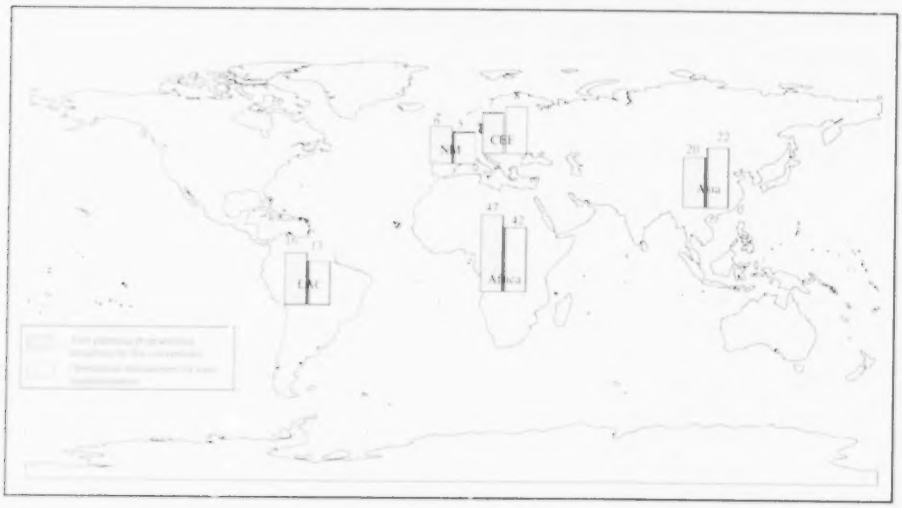
[29] Or 9 per cent (out of the 157 Parties that reported).

[30] The types of activities include: (a) evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies; (b) identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation; (c) review of national policies to enhance cooperation and synergies; (d) enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders; and (e) national coordination on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 4

Number of countries with initiatives for synergetic planning/programming under the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation and qualitative assessment



1. Africa

36. All African countries answered this question; 47 (or 89 per cent) were implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions, and 5 (or 9 per cent) were not. One country in Northern Africa reported that one such initiative was limited to two Rio conventions. All subregions reported at least 5 such initiatives.

37. Operational mechanisms for joint implementation were less represented than joint planning/programming (42 compared to 47, i.e. 76 per cent, at the regional level). Ten countries (or 19 per cent) did not have such initiatives in place. One country in Western Africa reported an initiative limited to two Rio conventions.

38. There is no clear dominance with regard to type for either joint planning/programming initiatives or operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement. Many countries reported that their synergetic initiative(s) reflected most types of these initiatives. A significant number of Parties reported that they had other types of initiatives than those listed in the reporting template.[9]

2. Asia

39. A total of 46 Asian countries answered the question on joint initiatives and 45 on operational mechanisms. In terms of both joint planning/programming initiatives and operational mechanisms for the joint implementation of all Rio conventions, less than half of the Asian countries had such initiatives (20 and 22, respectively).

[9] <www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Reporting-review-and-assessment/Pages/reporting-templates.aspx>.

40. There was no subregion without at least one such initiative. Only in East Asia and South-East Asia was the number of countries without a joint planning/programming initiative higher than those with such an initiative. In the case of operational mechanisms, a similar situation can be observed in West Asia.

41. All types of joint planning/programming were basically equally used. However, with regard to operational mechanisms, a national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio conventions was less present than for other types of mechanisms. In both cases, countries also implemented other types of synergetic initiatives.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

42. Out of 31 LAC country Parties, 16 were implementing a joint planning/programming initiative for strengthening the synergetic implementation of the three Rio conventions, while 4 countries reported having joint initiatives for two Rio conventions. Eleven countries reported no such initiative.

43. There is a somewhat higher number of operational mechanisms for the joint implementation of the three Rio conventions. Most of the countries in the LAC region reported not having such a mechanism (16, or 52 per cent). Out of 31 countries, 13 (or 42 per cent) reported having such mechanisms for three Rio conventions, and 2 (or 6 per cent) for two Rio conventions only. No subregion reported not having such an initiative. Mesoamerica is the only subregion where the number of countries without synergetic instruments of both types in place is higher than the number of countries with them.

44. The types[32] of activities to improve the synergetic implementation of the Rio conventions were equally used. Approximately 40 per cent of countries implemented other types of synergetic initiatives than those listed in the reporting template.

4. Northern Mediterranean

45. Six countries were implementing joint initiatives and six were not. Five countries had operational mechanisms for joint implementation related to mutual reinforcement, six did not, and one reported one such mechanism limited to only two of the Rio conventions.

46. There was no variation in the types of joint initiatives. For operational mechanisms, only one country reported the existence of a national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio conventions.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

47. Seven countries had joint initiatives, six did not, and two had an initiative limited to only two of the Rio conventions. Eight countries had operational mechanisms, and seven did not.

48. The type of joint initiative used by most countries in Central and Eastern Europe is the identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation. In the case of operational mechanisms, twice as many countries prefer regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams of the Rio conventions to other types of mechanisms.

---

[32] As footnote 30 above

6. **Other affected country Parties**

49. One affected country Party not belonging to any Regional Implementation Annex reported having mechanisms for joint implementation and implementing joint planning/programming initiatives limited to only two of the Rio conventions. Both instruments are of different types than those provided in the template.

7. **Developed country Parties**

50. Developed country Parties supported all types of synergistic instruments. The enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders is the most frequently supported type: out of 10 developed country Parties providing support, 7 supported this joint initiative. On the contrary, only one country supported the organization of regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams of the Rio conventions and the establishment of national coordination processes for synergies in reporting.

V. Conclusions

51. Although 20 per cent of affected country Parties had completed the formulation or revision of their action programmes by the end of 2013, the majority of those had not planned to do so by the end of 2015. Since almost all countries that are entitled to receive GEF funding for the reporting and alignment process have secured this contribution, there are very high expectations that the 80 per cent target will be achieved by the end of the current biennium.

52. Currently, the main concern is that less than 60 per cent of NAPs are actually being implemented. Affected country Parties have undertaken a number of actions in order to increase the effectiveness of national panning instruments and internal policies on sustainable land management in line with COP guidance, and have been provided with technical and financial assistance during this process. More recently,[11] the COP also established a consistent monitoring and evaluation framework with a view to measuring the impact of such instruments on land degradation processes, and encouraged affected country Parties to establish targets using such a framework, taking into account regional and national specificities.

53. Against this background, more appropriate ways and means to enhance the implementation of action programmes should be identified, including through incentives and other similar measures, in order to capitalize on the substantial investments made by affected country Parties and the international community on national policy frameworks.

54. Another finding is that synergistic efforts are losing momentum, both from the demand side and the offer side: the progress of affected country Parties in establishing adequate mechanisms in this regard is very modest, as is the interest shown by development partners in supporting internal processes. With funding opportunities becoming available for efforts to address global environmental threats in more holistic ways, including on adaptation to and the mitigation of climate change, no efforts should be spared in enhancing synergies at national level.

55. The analysis of information on partnership agreements, which is limited to those countries that have partnership agreements active during the reporting period,

[11] Decision 22/COP.11.

is of limited reliability due to the lack of detail provided.[14] Similar and possibly more relevant information could be extracted from the reporting on financial flows, or by requesting affected country Parties to report on the agreements concluded with their development partners.

VI. Recommendations

56. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by Parties at the thirteenth session of the CRIC with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to the COP at its twelfth session for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are invited to continue their efforts to formulate or revise their NAPs in accordance with COP guidance so that the global target set by The Strategy is achieved by the end of 2015 at the latest;

(b) Developed country Parties and financial organizations, particularly the GEF, are invited to identify incentives for the implementation of action programmes and give priority to activities included in the aligned action programmes in their allocation and/or disbursement of resources;

(c) Developed country Parties and other development partners are invited to increase their support to the establishment of partnership agreements with affected country Parties according to their bilateral priorities while giving special attention to the implementation of revised NAPs, and to assist them in monitoring progress towards achieving national targets;

(d) The Global Mechanism is requested to compile information on CONS-O-8 from the unified financial annexes as contained in the reporting template for affected country Parties and developed country Parties, include the preliminary analysis of such information in the analysis of financial flows and advise on the relevance of such indicators and the utility to compile it in future reporting exercises;

(e) The Global Mechanism is also requested to identify and facilitate access to new funding opportunities to support national programme implementation, including through access to global and regional funds for sustainable development and environmental issues, building on linkages between desertification/land degradation, climate change and biodiversity;

(f) The Convention's institutions shall include specific actions on facilitating the policy framework and resource mobilization in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, targeting with priority those countries that have complied with the obligations set by the COP.

[14] In many cases, developed country Parties provided the number of concluded partnership agreements but not the names of the beneficiaries, hence making it impossible for the secretariat to evaluate whether the requested global target of two partnership agreements per affected country Party has been met.

Annex

[English only]

Tables relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 2

List of tables

		Page
1.	Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Global)	16
2.	Status of national action programme alignment (Africa)	16
3.	Status of national action programme alignment (Asia)	17
4.	Status of national action programme alignment (Latin America and the Caribbean)	17
5.	Status of national action programme alignment (Northern Mediterranean)	17
6.	Status of national action programme alignment (Central and Eastern Europe)	18
7.	Geographic distribution of active partnership agreements concluded between developed country Parties/United Nations Development Programme and affected country Parties under the framework of the UNCCD (Level of achievement, country level only)	18
8.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)	19
9.	Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)	20
10.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)	21
11.	Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)	21
12.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)	22
13.	Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)	23
14.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)	23
15.	Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)	24
16.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)	24
17.	Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)	25
18.	Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)	25

19. Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe) 26

20. Number of synergetic instruments implemented in affected country Parties with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties 26

21. Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions in affected country Parties supported by developed country Parties 27

I. Tables relating to CONS-O-5

Table 1
Status of national action programme (NAP) alignment (Global)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Africa	9	5	9	40	41	2	0	1
Asia	9	2	5	24	30	4	0	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	2	3	18	19	3	3	1
Northern Mediterranean	5	0	4	5	1	1	0	4
Central and Eastern Europe	3	2	3	5	9	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Global	**31**	**11**	**24**	**92**	**100**	**11**	**4**	**11**

Table 2
Status of national action programme alignment (Africa)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Africa	0	n/a	n/a	6	9	1	0	0
Eastern Africa	3	2	3	7	3	1	0	1
Northern Africa	1	1	1	5	5	0	0	0
Southern Africa	2	0	2	11	12	0	0	0
Western Africa	3	2	3	11	12	0	0	0
Africa (total)	**9**	**5**	**9**	**40**	**41**	**2**	**0**	**1**

Table 3
Status of national action programme alignment (Asia)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Asia	0	n/a	n/a	1	4	1	0	0
East Asia	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Pacific	2	0	1	5	9	1	0	0
South Asia	1	0	1	4	5	0	0	0
South East Asia	2	0	1	6	5	1	0	2
West Asia	3	1	1	6	6	1	0	0
Asia (total)	**9**	**2**	**5**	**24**	**30**	**4**	**0**	**3**

Table 4
Status of national action programme alignment (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Andean	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Caribbean	2	1	1	7	9	1	1	1
Mesoamerica	2	1	1	6	4	0	2	0
South Cone	0	n/a	n/a	4	3	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**5**	**2**	**3**	**18**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**1**

Table 5
Status of national action programme alignment (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies/plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**

Table 6

Status of national action programme alignment (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*NAP aligned*	*Aligned NAP formally adopted*	*Aligned NAP integrated into national policies plans*	*NAP implemented*	*Planned time to have aligned NAP*			
					2014-2015	*2016-2017*	*2018-2019*	*No plan yet*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**3**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**

II. Tables relating to CONS-O-6

Table 7

Geographic distribution of active partnership agreements concluded between developed country Parties/United Nations Development Programme and affected country Parties under the framework of the UNCCD (Level of achievement, country level only)

Entity	*Subregion*	*Number of agreements*	*Number of affected country Parties supported at least twice*
Africa	Central Africa	7	2
	Eastern Africa	15	5
	Northern Africa	8	3
	Southern Africa	8	1
	Western Africa	18	5
Africa (Total)		**56**	**16**
Asia	Central Asia	11	3
	East Asia	2	1
	Pacific	0	0
	South Asia	1	0
	South East Asia	4	1
	West Asia	7	1
Asia (Total)		**25**	**6**
Latin America and the Caribbean	Andean	1	0
	Caribbean	3	0
	Mesoamerica	2	0
	South Cone	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)		**7**	**0**
Northern Mediterranean (Total)		**1**	**1**
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)		**6**	**0**
Total		**95 agreements with 58 affected country Parties out of which 23 were supported at least twice**	

III. Tables relating to CONS-O-7

Table 8

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Region	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Africa	47	5	1	42	10	1
Asia	20	17	9	22	13	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	11	4	13	16	2
Northern Mediterranean	6	6	0	5	6	1
Central and Eastern Europe	7	6	2	8	7	0
Other affected country Parties	0	0	1	1	0	0
Global (Total)	**96**	**45**	**17**	**91**	**52**	**14**

Table 9

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Global)

	Region						
Type	**Africa**	**Asia**	**Latin America and the Caribbean**	**Northern Mediterranean**	**Central and Eastern Europe**	**Other action programmes**	***Global (total)***
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions							
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	33	18	10	3	3	0	**67**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	29	20	11	5	7	0	**72**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	33	19	13	4	6	0	**75**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	35	22	10	5	4	0	**76**
Other	12	4	12	3	3	1	**35**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation							
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	33	19	7	4	6	0	**69**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	24	13	6	1	2	0	**46**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	25	14	6	3	2	0	**50**
Other	8	7	9	3	4	1	**32**

Table 10

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central Africa	10	0	0	9	1	0
Eastern Africa	7	1	0	6	2	0
Northern Africa	5	0	1	4	2	0
Southern Africa	11	3	0	11	3	0
Western Africa	14	1	0	12	2	1
Africa (Total)	**47**	**5**	**1**	**42**	**10**	**1**

Table 11

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Africa)

	Subregion					
Type	**Central Africa**	**Eastern Africa**	**Northern Africa**	**Southern Africa**	**Western Africa**	***Africa (total)***
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions						
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	5	6	3	8	11	**33**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	6	3	8	10	**29**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	3	6	3	8	13	**33**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	7	6	3	8	11	**35**
Other	0	2	2	5	3	**12**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation						
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	7	5	3	9	9	**33**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	4	4	1	7	8	**24**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	5	4	2	6	8	**25**
Other	2	1	1	2	2	**8**

Table 12

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central Asia	1	1	3	4	1	0
East Asia	1	2	0	2	1	0
Pacific	7	5	0	6	3	2
South Asia	4	1	1	3	1	2
South-East Asia	3	4	3	4	3	3
West Asia	4	4	2	3	4	3
Asia (Total)	**20**	**17**	**9**	**22**	**13**	**10**

Table 13

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Asia)

	Subregion						
Type	Central Asia	East Asia	Pacific	South Asia	South-East Asia	West Asia	*Asia (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions							
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	0	1	7	3	4	3	**18**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	1	0	6	3	6	4	**20**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	1	0	7	2	5	4	**19**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	3	1	7	2	5	4	**22**
Other	0	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation							
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	3	0	5	2	4	5	**19**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	0	5	4	2	1	**13**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2	1	6	1	2	2	**14**
Other	2	1	2	1	1	0	**7**

Table 14

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
Subregion	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions	Yes	No	Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions
Andean	3	1	0	2	2	0
Caribbean	7	5	2	6	7	1
Mesoamerica	2	4	2	2	5	1
South Cone	4	1	0	3	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (Total)	**16**	**11**	**4**	**13**	**16**	**2**

Table 15

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Latin America and the Caribbean)

	Subregions				*Latin America and the Caribbean (total)*
Type	**Andean**	**Caribbean**	**Mesoamerica**	**South Cone**	
Joint planning/programming initiatives for three Rio conventions					
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	2	4	1	3	**10**
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	2	4	2	3	**11**
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	2	5	2	4	**13**
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	2	3	2	3	**10**
Other	2	5	2	3	**12**
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation					
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1	4	1	1	**7**
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1	2	1	2	**6**
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2	2	1	1	**6**
Other	1	3	2	3	**9**

Table 16

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

	Joint planning/programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Northern Mediterranean (Total)	**6**	**6**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**

Table 17

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Northern Mediterranean)

Type	*Northern Mediterranean (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	5
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	4
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	5
Other	3
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	4
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	3
Other	3

Table 18

Initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

	Joint planning programming initiatives for Rio conventions			*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions**
Central and Eastern Europe (Total)	7	6	2	8	7	0

Table 19

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation (Central and Eastern Europe)

N/A	*Central and Eastern Europe (total)*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	3
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	7
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	6
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	4
Other	3
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	6
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	2
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	2
Other	4

Table 20

Number of synergetic instruments implemented in affected country Parties with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

	Joint planning/programming initiatives		*Operational mechanisms for joint implementation*	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Developed country Parties (Total)	43	35	7	15

Table 21

Types of initiatives for synergetic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions in affected country Parties supported by developed country Parties

Type	*Total*
Joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions	
Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies	5
Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation	4
Review of existing national plans and policies to enhance cooperation	5
Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders	7
Other	1
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation	
Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams	1
Establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio conventions	1
Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions	3
Other	4